

LAW AND ORDER

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Guest Editorial

Frank G. Clement,
Governor of Tennessee

Iowa Accents for Training the Juvenile Delinquents, by Robert C. Loring. This is the third article in the "Whom Fearless Is It?" series.

Chiefly Chatter

George E. Kraus
Chief of Police, Hialeah, Fla.

Notes on Arson

Modern Self Defense

Chapter nine in a series of Jiu-Jitsu at Jiu-Jitsu by R. H. Seward.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Frank G. Clement

THE STORY is told that a number of years ago the editor of one of our great metropolitan dailies attended a party with some friends. There was some "social" drinking and the editor consumed a number of high balls. Leaving the party alone for home, he drove only a few blocks when an alert police patrol car noticed that his driving was not all that was to be desired for proper safety. The patrolman stopped the car, questioned the editor and took him to the police station.

It was around midnight. The editor's newspaper had a rookie "police" reporter on duty. When the young newspaperman saw his big boss being brought in and booked on charges of reckless driving, he was horrified. What to do? Finally, nerving himself for the task he edged up to the editor and with a plea in his voice, asked, "Mr. So-and-So, what am I going to do?" Without hesitation the editor turned to the reporter and said, "Don't you know a good news story when you see it, son? Get it."

The story goes that the young reporter got his story and the newspaper printed it. What is more, the editor survived the incident and his paper's reputation for fearless and impartial reporting was not only upheld but augmented.

There is a great lesson of courage and morals in this anecdote, singular courage; singular morals. The morals are singular, not plural—NOT double. There was only one standard of morals for this newspaper editor. One does not know what must have flashed through his mind when the rookie reporter asked him, "What am I going to do?" But one can imagine that the editor thought back to the times when perhaps some public official, some banker, perhaps some big advertiser, had somehow become entangled with the law. And, as often happens, he had sent an emissary to the paper to ask the editor, "Please don't print it." The editor must have recalled these incidents and how he had always refused requests with the righteousness born of being right.

There had been only one standard of judging what stories were to be printed and that standard did not include consideration of the person's standing in the community. If a man was the object of arrest on an offense that was necessarily news, his name was published, the story told. For this editor there was no "double standard." And when the time came to judge himself, he took the only course open to him, the only course available. He permitted his own name to be published in an unfavorable light.

I tell this story to illustrate a point, a point I have made before to peace officers in our home state of Tennessee. People in public life—and particularly men in



Governor of Tennessee

law enforcement—should have only one standard of conduct. A policeman who observes one set of rules in his personal conduct on week days on the job and another set on Sundays at home and with his family, is a troubled, poor and probably not wholly honest officer.

As children, all of us looked to the patrolman in the block, or the sheriff in our town, as a leader in preventing crime and setting an example for good conduct. This childhood faith in law enforcement officers clings with most of us for the rest of our lives, only occasionally to be shaken when a scandal is uncovered involving police personnel. This faith of children in the good morals of policemen is something to be cherished and protected; adults as well should be given reason to accept the same viewpoint. But it is up to every peace officer to maintain that standard, to keep his personal life and his public life as one, on a single standard of conduct.

There should be no double standard of conduct or morals. No church recognizes two sets of conduct. Our Sunday point of view should be our Monday guide of deportment. The strength of every police department in our nation and the good name of every department and man rests in a strong, courageous and uncompromising single standard. We all know what that should be, and we should have the courage to say it out loud when the challenge comes, for no man can successfully deny it before his God.

Frank G. Clement

Law and Order

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New York men advance on merit.

Since Francis W. H. Adams was appointed Commissioner of Police in New York the early part of this year, there have been many changes in the department. Commissioner Adams has been actively reorganizing much of the police work in the city. Recently he told a group of rookies, "You are entering—and I insist upon this both privately and publicly—into a profession. This is not a business, it is not an occupation, it is a profession which has and carries with it, in my view, the highest dignity, the highest ethical responsibilities and the highest obligations."

With the concept of police work as a profession Commissioner Adams continued, "... during your lives in this great department you should always bear in mind the idea that the citizens of the city have the same rights and the same obligations that you have and that your relationship with them should be one of dignity and respect."

Speaking directly to his men concerning the police policy Adams declared, "Men will be put into the Detective Division, or any other Division in this Department solely and wholly on their merit. Men who are not skilled for a particular work will be transferred to work for which they are better suited."

Taking the Bad with the Good

In Philadelphia applicants for police jobs are given a page-long list of disadvantages and told to think over these drawbacks carefully before deciding to take the job, the *Public Administration Clearing House* reports. This is inspired by the fact that many rookies do not know the disadvantages of police work when they join the force. The department found that by telling the men and their families of some of the not-so-good aspects of police work, the department would not waste time and money training men who would not stay on the force. To balance the bad side of rotating shifts, 48 hour work week, overtime without pay in emergencies, outdoor work in all kinds of weather is the good side which includes chance of advancement, prestige, variety of assignment, vacation and sick leave with pay, and a liberal pension plan.

A Court for Parking Violations

A new magistrate's court for the five boroughs of New York City has

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LAW AND ORDER

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EPA



A girl arriving at the Administration Building.

Iowa Accents Re-Training Its

the intended purpose, perhaps too late, and at least attempt to perform the miracle of transformation from a "delinquent" into a socially acceptable, personally adequate human.

What is he like, this child? Where did he come from? What caused him to be like this? Can we hope to help him?

The United States Childrens Bureau says the delinquent is the unhappy child, the emotionally maladjusted child. His behavior is a symptom of some inner or outer disturbance, usually both. His behavior gives him self-satisfaction of a sort.

Ranging in age from eleven to eighteen, the average boy or girl coming to our Training School is fifteen. Not a "nice" child, there is nothing meek or repentant about him. Rather, his sneering lips and insolent manner reveal the defiant intent of making his stay with us as miserable for all concerned as possible. Neither was he "born bad." Something happened along the way to make him behave like this.

Contrary to popular belief that he invariably comes from a broken home, Iowa statistics reveal that of 365 new admissions to our Boys Training School in a biennial period, 213 came from homes where parents were together, 52 from homes where parents were separated and the remaining 100 from homes where parents were divorced. In our girls training school, out of a total of 114 girls admitted in the same period, 58 were from homes where parents were together and 56 from homes broken by divorce or separation. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that something is wrong that cannot be attributed entirely to conjugal relations of parents.

Editor's Note: Mr. Lappen is a member of a three-member State Board of Control which administers the State Training School for Boys at Eldora, Iowa, and the State Training School for Girls at Mitchellville, Iowa, in addition to three penal and six mental institutions, two dependent children's homes, and the state soldier's home. This article is the third and final in this series. The first gave the views of a Chief of Police, the second those of a Judge and now a Correction Official.

"WE'VE TRIED everything and can't do a thing with him! He'll just have to be sent to the State Training School!"

With this pronouncement of defeat by those responsible for the care and perhaps the attitude of the young delinquent, the inevitable verdict of the court brings the child to the door of the Boys or Girls State Training School with the assumption of society that we shall succeed where all others have failed.

The laws of the State of Iowa decree that we take the youths into our substitute home, the State Training School, for a specific length of time, much too short for

Beauty Operators at work. Girls become proficient in the art of making ladies beautiful.



The Cooking Class at Mitchellville Girl Training School.



ng Its Juvenile Delinquents

by Robert C. Lappen



Neither does he come from a given strata of society. Statistical maps pin-point his source of origin from "east side, west side" all sections of the town. Nor is the town and city alone in producing him.

Since our psychologists inform us that a child is but a mirror reflecting the character of the society in which he lives, we may well look to the character of that *adult society* for causes. "Times have changed" and wrought changes, indeed. Not only in tempo of transportation, communications, and living standards, but in customs and habits. Even moral concepts have undergone startling transformations. What was "wrong" yesterday seems "right" today. However, individuals have confused *moral principles*, which must remain constant in a well-balanced society, with *mere customs*, which may well change, and have been unable to distinguish the difference between changeless principles and changeable customs. Hence, like commuters clinging to straps in a fast-moving train, they have swayed and all but been swept off their feet in confusion and uncertainties regarding their own conduct. *The confused* attempting to guide *the inexperienced* has resulted in the inexperienced, confused becoming society's delinquent.

Even the schools, over-crowded and under-staffed as they have become, have been unable to bridge the gap. Gone are the days when the teacher was a second parent, giving personal affection and attention to the child, guiding and counselling him not only in the school room but in his home and the community as well. Often parents have restricted the authority of the teacher to the degree that she can no longer command the respect

of her student. Where persuasion of an obstreperous, insolent youth fails, and corporal punishment by even school superiors is prohibited, she must bear with him and his adverse influence to the detriment of all.

Too few responsibilities and fewer contributions to the family group are required of our youth. Home "chores" have all but disappeared. Our child labor laws, intended as they were to prevent the exploitation of children, may well be reconsidered because of results in actual practice. The hue and cry of youth is: "There's nothing to do!" Too much idle time, laws frowning on gainful employment, parents reluctant to permit children to earn more than income tax deductions allow dependents, have contributed to bored minds and idle hands of spirited youth, resulting in activities unacceptable to society. Society, in desperation, has sought to solve the problem by offering more entertainment, more idleness, more so-called self-expression.

The child, insecure, undisciplined, lonely, bewildered, and bored, has sought the approval and companionship of his generation, only to find them as befuddled as he. Finally, following their leadership, he barges against the surge of society, striking out in hostility, and is consequently jerked out of the throng, resentful and suspicious. Brought to our training school with the court's stern command that we unravel the tangled mess of concepts and emotions, give him balance and direction, train and equip him for earning his place in the world, and send him happily on his way, we must attempt to perform a seemingly impossible feat.

So, on the state training school's threshold stands the

A Class in Motor Mechanics at Boys Training School in Eldora, Iowa.



The instructor explains the test equipment.





(Left) Gardening at the Girl's Training School. (Center) Looking across the Campus toward new double cottage at the Iowa State Boys Training School, Eldora, Iowa. (Right) Dairy Barns. Herd of pure Holstein milk cows furnish all the milk the boys want to drink.

delinquent child with whom we are to "do something." In attempting to gain *his viewpoint* of the world and his place in it, in order better to understand and help him, an incident witnessed in a crowded railway terminal during the war comes to mind. A mother, holding a little girl by the hand, stopped at the revolving gate leading to trains. Pulling her hand away from the tight grip of the child, she fumbled in her purse for the required ticket. A piercing scream of terror from the child startled the pushing, shoving crowd that was forcing the mother ahead. Forcing her way back, she jerked the child by the shoulder, scolding: "What's the matter with you? A great big girl like you being such a baby!"

"Lady," a distinguished gray-haired gentleman touched the young woman's shoulder. "Stoop down a moment with me," he urged, taking the child by the hand and motioning the embarrassed woman to a crouching position beside him and the child in the now interested, jostling crowd. "Now, tell me, what do you see?"

"Legs!" she exclaimed. "I see legs everywhere—all sorts!"

Once more erect, he smiled at her as he patted the little girl's head. "A bewildering assortment of strange legs—and a seemingly lost little girl," he said. "We all need to stoop down to get a child's-eye-view now and again."

In order to help the lost child coming to the state training school, we must attempt to get a delinquent's-eye-view. Certainly he isn't going to be of help in this vital matter. Locked as he is within himself behind his outward defense of hostility, we must assume the positive approach. Hence, repelled by his guardedness, we can only approach him in a kindly, impersonal manner, by ministering to his physical needs: food, shelter, clothing. A thorough physical examination is given by a physician, mental tests and examinations by a psychologist or psychiatrist. Children with definite mental disorders are transferred to suitable institutions. Let us assume that our typical child has no mental disorder or deficiency, for a mentally or emotionally disturbed child is a definite medical problem.

As soon as possible the school staff assigns responsibilities to the child intended to help integrate him with the group. Chores that must be done, comparable to the filling of the wood box of a by-gone era. Something

useful to do with his head and his hands in occupational, intellectual and recreational endeavors—all planned and supervised by trained instructors toward the teaching of self-reliance and the satisfaction in self-expression.

Later, as in any normal family, special aptitudes and talents are recognized or sought, encouraged and fostered by his teacher-parent. If possible, the child is directed into work requiring his particular abilities. If impractical, hobby possibilities are considered for those talents. Above all, he must be trained to earn his own living, thereby gaining self-reliance and the satisfaction of work well done.

True, at the outset we expect to be met with defiant revolt, and usually we are not disappointed. But, understanding something of the child's background and viewpoint, we neither "beat him into submission," as has been done too frequently in the past in some institutions, nor do we permit his attitude to go unchallenged. Firmly he is made to understand that he is here for the specific purpose of being trained and retrained under *compulsion* and *time restrictions*. That his conduct has been unacceptable to society, hence he has been removed from it. That he may choose to comply with regulations and plans made for his benefit and for the good of the group, or *retire* to seclusion away from his fellows, deprived of gratifying privileges and activities enjoyed by them, just as he has been removed from the large group.

Gradually, in most cases, respect for authority, when kindly, consistently but firmly administered, begins to be revealed in a cooperative attitude. Time, patience and persistence are imperative on the part of the parent-teacher, together with a clear vision of the child's potential.

Iowa is fortunate in having thoroughly trained, wise, and understanding individuals at the head of its two schools, one for boys and one for girls. We are fortunate, too, in having teacher-parents with unusual capability and understanding of the misguided child. Certainly, no greater challenge confronts a teacher than to attempt to re-direct and re-train these so-called delinquents, comparable as is the undertaking to remodeling a structure rather than building a new one to desirable specifications in the first place. Our greatest problem consists, of course, in being unable to secure an adequate number of these essential instructors, not only because of the difficulty in finding teachers possessing the special quali-

fications required of them, but because of relatively lower financial and social remuneration as compared with other teaching fields.

Confronted by the national shortage of teachers, by a changing attitude on the part of the public in its transition from a *punishment* to a *re-training* program for its state schools, we find it difficult to measure up to our ideal. Yet progress is being made constantly and consistently. Some of the changes that would, in my estimation, help accomplish our purpose of re-training are early detection of delinquency with early re-training, and revision of the time element from the *punishment-sentence* idea to a *completed-training* plan.

Since society finds it necessary to establish these training schools as substitute homes for the children of circumstance, it seems to me that substitute parents should be permitted to receive them while they are still amenable to redirection, before too many undesirable concepts are formed and have become too deeply ingrained. This means that we should reconsider our policy of permitting youthful law violators to repeat the offense numerous times, as many as ten in some instances, with mere warnings given. Certainly, after the first offense, grave consideration should be given to the possibility of repetition as evidenced by environmental influences and personal attitudes on the part of the violator. Social workers and law enforcement officials can usually determine with a goodly degree of accuracy whether a warning is a mere postponement of the inevitable.

Social workers and law enforcement officers, as well as the medical profession, are recognizing the fact that appropriate physical and psychological examinations and tests given the young delinquent at the onset of his anti-social conduct frequently uncover contributing factors that can be corrected or alleviated to help halt the course of delinquency.

In addition to recognition and attempted correction of physical, mental and environmental factors, stern reproof by the courts with consequent restitution required of the delinquent is having deterrent effects in some courts. One influential Chicago judge has proved that

"nipping crime in the bud" pays off. Instead of merely shaking his finger and saying "Naughty, naughty, you go home and be a good boy!" he sternly points out to the offender the gravity of his offense, stresses the rights of others, and demands that *reparation* be made by the youth through *his own efforts*. In more serious cases he has even insisted upon jail sentence without bail to impress on the youth what is the result of law violation. While the youthful offender is sheltered from the stigma of serving time, he is nevertheless given a taste of society's intolerance of crime.

Whether these measures are too severe or too disgraceful to the parents, we do well to explore them. Further, our law enforcement officers point out the weakness in our present method. Many of them say, "What's the use of picking up the delinquent. His parents just think we're picking on him and say so in front of him. The judge gives him a little talking to and he goes home, snickering behind his back, to think up some new and worse devilment!"

In the opinion of the Chicago judge, nothing could be more important than to convince the child at the outset that we all *live under laws*, whether made by man or nature, and that violation brings inevitable consequences sooner or later. He must be convinced that he cannot "get by with" lawlessness and license, despite their glorification in our modern mediums of entertainment.

It becomes obvious that when neither early warning nor punishment have the desired effect, due to environment and lack of home stability and training, then the course of delinquency should be stopped early by removal of the child from the environment. He should be given the opportunity for re-direction and re-training before concepts are too deeply set and his offenses too grave. Just as a good physician does not wait for his patient to reveal advanced symptoms before applying effective treatment, so should we view the symptoms of delinquency and apply effective training early to achieve speedy and lasting recovery.

We might well consider, too, the *time element* in this training program. With the shift of viewpoint from

Class in Dressmaking at the Girls Training School.



It is Graduation time.



Iowa Accents Re-Training Its Juvenile Delinquents (Continued from Last Page)

punishment to re-training, our motive should be to return to society a young adult equipped to fill his place in the world as an adequate, well-adjusted citizen. We should no more dismiss him until his training is completed than a physician would dismiss his patient before a cure was effected, or an educator would consider conferring a degree upon a candidate before the prescribed course of study had been completed.

If our convictions and laws decree that a child must remain in public school until he is of responsible age, then he should be retained in the training school until he is ready to assume that responsibility for himself. In some instances, where the environment is such that he may safely be returned without too much risk of recurrence of delinquency, then consideration should be given to an earlier return. Certainly, he should never be sent back to his former environment if the circumstances that produced him in the first place remained unchanged merely because a certain length of time had elapsed. Time alone is not the solution. A time sentence smacks of punishment, not retraining.

To summarize, the primary concern of the training school staff, from superintendent to janitor, must be the re-training, rehabilitating, and the character building of misguided youth. The objective, of giving the child the good life in a state of well being, trained to earn his own living, able to adjust well to others, and satisfying to himself in creative effort and gratifying recreation, must be the goal. To achieve it, we must have:

1. Well trained, administratively capable, understanding superintendents;
2. Cottage parents who truly know and love children, the best possible substitutes for own parents;
3. Teachers especially trained, not only in the subjects to be taught, but in handling and directing the misguided child sympathetically yet firmly;
4. Adequate facilities;
5. Adequate time;
6. An informed public not only familiar with and sympathetic toward the re-training policy, but receptive to the returned trainee.

While the State Training School, substitute home that it is at best, can perform no miracles of transformation, it can and does take the child that society commits to its care and "does something with and for him." Patiently, persistently, sometimes painfully, with varying degrees of proficiency, it teaches him respect for authority, regard for the rights of others, and responsibility for himself.

Upon departure, his future fate depends not only upon how well he has assimilated the training given him, but whether society extends to its re-trained child a warm welcome home as a successful graduate in lessons in living, or receives him coolly and apprehensively. At any rate, the State Training School and its staff, substitute home and parents, are returning a child with whom "something has been done," and we hope, done well.



Dear Mr. Lawder:

In the August, 1953 issue of **LAW AND ORDER**, I noticed and read your article on "Training Police in U.S." For some time I have been trying to locate such a college or university which conducts a Police Training Program. Thanks to **LAW AND ORDER**, my search is about over.

I am interested in attending one of these institutions in the near future and would appreciate it if you would advise me of the college or universities which conduct such programs.

Sincerely,

Henry R. Bombria
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Dear Mr. Bombria:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about Police Training Programs. I am enclosing a N.Y.U. Bulletin which I received when I attended their August institute last summer. The number of training programs at university level is increasing each year. Northwestern University at Evanston.

Ill., has a good school and the International Association of Chiefs of Police have their famous nine month intensive course at the Traffic Institute (Evanston, Ill.).

If you are interested in specializing in the field of identification I would not hesitate to recommend the Institute of Applied Science, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. This is a correspondence school that is tops in its field.

For all around investigation (private) The New York School of Criminology at 73rd and Broadway has good instruction.

Are you planning to work for a degree or just to become more proficient in the law enforcement field? There are many more colleges such as Harvard, UCLA, California, etc., and I would contact them for further information.

I hope this has been of some help to you and if I can be of further service don't hesitate to call on me.

Editor.

Dear Sir:

Have you ever considered using your magazine to conduct a poll of police executives to determine their opinions on matters of a controversial nature? If this could be done, it seems to me that much good might derive from the

crystalization of opinion on matters of common interest.

In connection with the above, I am thinking primarily about the stress that is being placed upon the necessity of uniformity of traffic laws. And, the reason is that we here in Boulder are now engaged in arguments pro and con over the right-of-way rule. For many years our traffic ordinances gave the right-of-way to the car on the right. In 1952 we adopted the "Uniform Traffic Code for Colorado Municipalities" which changed the right-of-way rule to the first car into the intersection. In the opinion of our Police Magistrate, the members of the department and myself, the practical application of this right-of-way rule has not proved workable or practical.

We requested the City Council to approve a change in the Code to again give the right-of-way to the car on the right. In this we were opposed by the Colorado Municipal League, the sponsors of the Code. Their arguments were that even though the rule may not be the better, the fact that it is becoming more uniform than the car-on-the-right rule it should not be changed. Our feeling in the matter is that the workability of the rule is

(Continued on Page 16)

Notes On Arson

Probably no other type of criminal probe requires more tact and finesse on the part of the investigator than that of determining the cause of a fire. This is particularly true in a small community where the alert ears of a bystander may overhear the line of on-the-spot interrogation. If the examiner adopts the attitude that the owner is guilty of setting fire to his own property for financial gain, he runs the risk of branding an innocent man with the stigma of being an arsonist.

Arson is a serious crime which carries with it penalties from 2 to 20 years or possibly the death sentence. Before labeling a fire as arson, the possibility of its origin by the two other causes must be eliminated. Fire is caused by (1) careless negligence, or (2) by natural causes.

This last reason is responsible for the majority of fires. In this classification are fires caused by (1) spontaneous combustion, (2) defective wiring, (3) chimney and due imperfections, (4) explosions of gas stoves, gasoline lamps, etc., (5) sparks from other fires, and the very few that are caused by the rays of the sun through lenses.

Fire has certain characteristics which become familiar to the investigator. Normally, fire burns upward and outward in a "V" shape, spreading like a fan. Its origin and progress can be traced by taking cognizance of the drafts. Fire is the transference of heat energy into flame. Whenever there are flames it is gas that is burning and not the solid from which the gas comes.

The point of origin of the fire is important to an investigator; frequently evidence of arson can be found there. In gathering evidence at the scene, the investigator must be thorough. He must *take his time*. Start by taking pictures; then take measurements; make note on paper of everything heard or seen. Ask the firemen and witnesses to describe the color of the smoke; take statements of witnesses on who had been going in or out of the building before the fire.

Do not overlook those things that are ordinarily investigated during a regular break and entry case. Signs of tool marks or fingerprints on glass are sometimes very helpful.

In addition to knowing the causes and properties of fire, an investigator should have a working knowledge of the law regarding evidence.

The legal definition of arson is "the willful setting of a fire." In an address on this subject, Sgt. Charles Haggerty

of Buffalo (N. Y.) Police Arson Squad listed the following five motives for arson:

(1) For profit: usually a business is "fired" with the intent of gaining financial remuneration from the insurance.

(2) For revenge: to right a supposed or genuine wrong done to an individual.

(3) For concealing a crime: a homicide is committed or perhaps some valuable papers are stolen, fire is used as a cover-up.

(4) For sabotage: this does not have to be an international spy ring operation; an individual may use it to settle a grudge.

(5) For pyromatical tendencies: this is a product of a deranged mind.

The number one reason (for profit) motivates a large percentage of the arson cases. This may be done by the property owner himself, or by a hired, professional arsonist, known as "a torch."

The most common method of setting a fire (while the owner is away from the premises establishing an alibi) is the candle and gasoline gimmick. Another is the "trailer" where the origin is at one point but leads to another where the blaze actually begins.

Frequently a fire is set in two places at once. This has a dual purpose: it gets the fire going quickly and certainly and is designed to confuse the investigation. Arsonists sometimes use ingenious methods of disguising the blaze; but they have no assurance that the evidence of arson will be consumed by the fire. A partially burned match can be analyzed at the lab and from the type and size the manufacturer can be deduced. Matches can be made of pine, of fir, or of paper; this too helps identify the maker.

Arson for profit is not necessarily instigated by the owner of the building. A racket, worked on unsuspecting dry cleaning establishments, was recently discovered. The idea was to collect insurance on damaged articles of clothing. For an unknown reason a rack of clothes would suddenly burst into flames. At times this would happen at night when no one was around. The

explanation of the mystery was accidentally discovered. Paraffin covered phosphorous had been placed in the shoulder pads of a dress. After the pressing (which aided in melting the wax) the garment would be hung with others on the rack. When it burst into flames it damaged other dresses. By varying his base of operations, the criminal had a good thing—until he was caught.

Of the five reasons for arson mentioned, the "natural" or more often the accidental "he fell asleep while smoking a cigarette" may deceive the investigator. If there is anything of a suspicious nature or a possible motive for homicide, an autopsy will reveal if the victim was alive when the fire raged or if he had been killed before. The autopsy will tell if his lungs have any carbon granules and a test of his blood will determine the amount of carbon monoxide.

No mention of arson would be complete without a word about the pyromaniac, known as the "fire-bug." Martin Scott, Fire Marshall of New York said there are at least three types of pyros: alcoholics, sub-normal people, and epileptics.

The pyro usually operates alone. It has been proved by scientific research and substantiated by hundreds of case histories that the pyromaniac is a person of sub-normal mentality. Usually the weakness manifests itself in a sex disorder. Although not common knowledge, this can be verified by books on the subject of criminology and by those who have actual experience in apprehending pyros. It is not unusual to catch pyros at the scene of the blaze, since impulse demands they receive satisfaction from witnessing the fire.

References:

Soderman and O'Connell, *Modern Criminal Investigation*
Kirk, Paul L., *Crime Investigation*.

The 5th Army Headquarters Rifle Team would like to fire pistol matches with other teams. For information contact Sgt. George Rodenberg, Headquarters 5th Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago 5, Ill.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #29 ON R. S. CARD

Modern Self Defense

by R. H. Sigward

In March, we were unable to finish Chapter VII on Choking Holds. Pictures 62 below complete this chapter, and the description starts at bottom of the page. Please review the Choking Holds in March issue.

Note: This is the ninth of a series of 15 articles written for LAW AND ORDER by R. H. Sigward, formerly instructor of the U. S. Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studios, 139 W. 54th Street, New York City.



62-1



62-2



62-3



64-1



64-3



64-2



64-4



63-1



63-2



63-3

Choking on the Floor from the Front.

62-1. He (presumably) kneels between your legs and chokes you.

62-2. With your right hand reach over his left forearm and grasp his right wrist. With your left hand

simultaneously grasp his right elbow. Your left leg jolts his forearm as you turn suddenly to the right.

62-3. This little bit of hipper-dipper will turn your tormentor on his back, wishing he hadn't, his right forearm landing between your legs. By holding on to his elbow and bending his wrist toward you, you can hold him on to the floor. (See Key No. 30.) Increased pressure on the wrist will force opponent to surrender.

Key No. 30 appears on page 9 of the October issue of **LAW AND ORDER**. Reprints of this and all six of the first Sigward articles can be obtained, punched and in a 3 Ring Binder for \$1., or free with a three year subscription, (Police Officers only) while the supply lasts.

CHAPTER VIII Clinching Holds

At this point in the series, the publisher would like to ask you, the reader, some questions. "Modern Self Defense" has been printed as a service to police officers in the hope that it may, through greater knowledge of "unarmed defense" either save lives, or prevent injury. The series is two-thirds complete, and will be finished in September. It is hard to judge just how valuable you have found the articles and pictures. Comments from you will help us decide if this type of information is useful. Will you write us your opinion?



65-1

CHAPTER VIII. Clinching Holds Underarm Front Hold (Bear Hug).

63-1. With or without encouragement, he puts his arms around you.

63-2. Place both your hands behind his neck, dig your thumbs under his ears (note photo carefully)



65-2



65-3

and apply pressure in an upward motion.

63-3. Follow up with kick to testicles.

Overarm Front Hold.

64-1. This time the hold is over your forearms, locking your elbows.

64-2. Jab both your thumbs into his groin, stepping back with right foot simultaneously.

64-3. With your right hand reach back of his left forearm and seize his sleeve, pulling it toward you. Step with your left foot forward, cross-

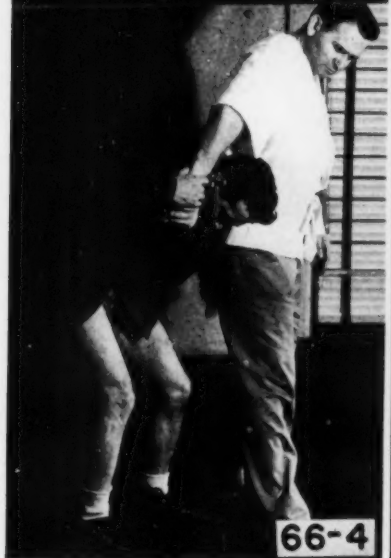
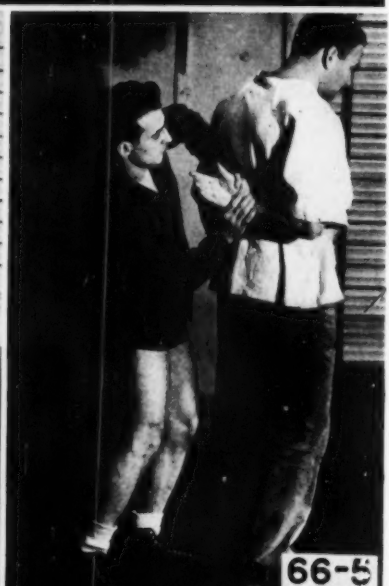
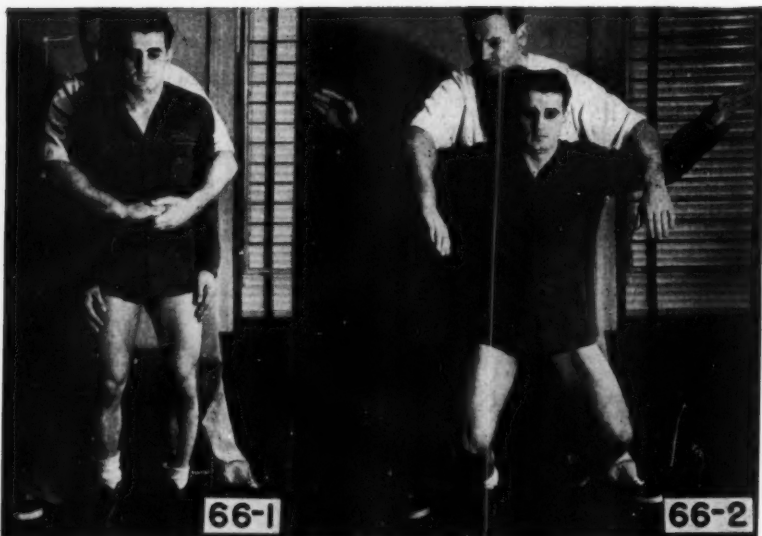
(Continued on Next Page)



65-4



65-5



(Continued from Last Page)

ing his ankle. With the heel of your left hand smack his face, pushing it sideways. (If you smack hard enough you may effect a permanent alteration.) Notice in the picture that by pulling his sleeve toward you and pushing his face sideways, you throw him off balance.

64-4. By continuing this trip-hammer routine, you can throw your attacker on his back. Fall with the full weight of your left knee on his ribs. Grasp his wrist and force it over your right knee while with your left hand apply Edge-of-Hand Blow to neck. (See Key #14.)

Underarm Rear Hold.

65-1. He (ingenious little thug, isn't he?) seizes you from rear.

65-2. So you raise your right leg.

65-3. Come down with full force on his instep with your heel (now we're playing Rush Hour in the Subway).

65-4. This will release the hold and assorted screams. With a sudden turn to the right bring your elbow forcefully against his chin.

65-5. And continue turning right till you face him directly. At the same instant seize his left wrist and pull him toward you. Place your right leg behind his right leg and apply chin jab with the heel of your hand. (See Keys #8, 10, 12.)

Overarm Rear Hold.

66-1. He or she (let's be fair about this) seizes you from the rear and locks your arms.

66-2. Bend your knees as if to sit, and spread your arms out.

66-3. With your left hand snare opponent's right wrist, while your right forearm knocks the other's arm up.

66-4. At the same time step back under the attacker's right arm, still holding his right wrist.

66-5. Bend his right arm behind his back, and

66-6. Bend his wrist. Assailant may then be felled by kicking him in back of right knee.

Underarm Rear Hold.

67-1. As shown.

67-2. With your right hand pull

Modern Self Defense



67-1



67-2



67-3



67-4



67-5



67-6

his thumb to the right.

67-3. In an upward direction.

67-4. And place your free left hand under his elbow and grasp your forearm, in this way locking his arm.

67-5. Step to the right so that opponent's hip leans against your own left hip. Exert sufficient pressure on his arm and kick with your left hip in straightening your knees.

67-6. This roly-poly will throw him over your back. Fall with the full weight of your right knee on opponent's ribs, still gripping the locked arm and thumb.

Self Service Parking

Here is an interesting note from the *American Society of Planning Officials* on a new self-parking idea to lessen congestion in crowded business areas. Devices for letting the parker serve himself are in use in Chicago and Detroit and are located in outlying lots near public transportation facilities. The chief selling point of the self-service system is that it eliminates the cost of an attendant. Car-jockey wages sometimes reach \$100 a week. One device is a coin operated gate, similar to a railroad crossing barrier, which rises to let cars in when patrons drop coins in a slot. Another car cannot enter without charge because the rear wheels of the first vehicle trips a mechanism that lowers the barrier seven seconds later. To leave, patrons use coin operated exit gates.

Another system uses a movable platform which blocks each car's entrance. When coins are deposited, the barrier moves to one side.

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law



Obstructing Justice

The district game protector of the Pennsylvania Game Commission set up a series of road checks for the purpose of inspecting vehicles and their occupants to determine if there was legally or illegally killed game in their possession.

Defendant, who was driving an automobile accompanied by his wife, was requested to stop the car, identify himself and submit to the usual and ordinary inspection. He allowed his gun and hunting license to be examined, but refused to open the rear compartment of the automobile despite repeated requests of two deputy game protectors as well as the district game protector.

Defendant claimed that his wife was the owner of the vehicle and had the key to the rear compartment in her possession. However, she likewise refused to comply with the repeated requests of the officers to open the rear compartment and was told by her husband not to give the key to the district game protector. The refusal to open the compartment or to permit it to be opened resulted in the arrest of the defendant.

The Pennsylvania Game Law provides that "any person who by force, menace, threat, or in any manner resists inspection or arrest for violation of any of the provisions of this act . . . or interferes with any officer of the Commonwealth in the performance of his duty under the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution . . ."

Upon conviction, the defendant appealed upon the ground that his refusal to comply with the requests of the officers unaccompanied by force, menace or threats of violence did not constitute resistance to inspection within the meaning of the Game Law.

The Superior Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the conviction, pointing out that the Game Law makes it unlawful to resist inspection "in any manner." It went on to say that the words "by force, menace, threat," describe specific methods of resistance which are prohibited, but that such methods are not exclusive.

"The willful and repeated refusal of the defendant to open the rear compartment of the automobile and his refusal to allow his wife to surrender the key to the compartment to the

district game protector and his deputies constitutes resistance to inspection within the meaning of the Game Law."

Acting as Attorney

A complaint charging the defendant with operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor was signed and sworn to by Joseph J. Regan, Chief of Police of the city of Nashua, New Hampshire.

The defendant was represented by an attorney at the Municipal Court trial and the State's case was presented by the complainant, Chief Regan. Although the State presented several witnesses, Chief Regan did not testify.

A section of the state law reads as follows: "23. Not To Be Attorney. No sheriff or deputy sheriff or deputy sheriff, police officer, constable or city marshal shall be suffered to appear in any court or before a justice as attorney for any party in a suit."

Defendant appealed his conviction on the ground that the case was prosecuted in violation of the statute by reason of the fact that the State's case had been presented by the Chief of Police.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire upheld the right of a police officer to prosecute a misdemeanor in a Municipal Court, stating that in so doing he is not acting "as attorney for any party in a suit" within the meaning of the statute.

"The State, as the embodiment of sovereignty, can only act through its agents. It is not to be limited in any of its prerogatives by a statute which does not include it by express words. In prosecuting the defendant, the Chief of Police acted solely in behalf of the State. His action was not the kind that the statute was designed to prevent."

Alleged Beating

The record disclosed that Mrs. Edith Butz was waiting for a bus on a street corner in the city of Chicago when she felt someone disturb her purse. Upon inspection she discovered that her wallet was missing.

Mrs. Butz observed a man run across the street and she gave chase until he disappeared in a crowd. She hastened to a policeman and told him what had happened. He took her into the nearby Illinois Central Station

waiting room where he entered the men's washroom. He ordered all the occupants to leave.

The defendant was immediately pointed out by Mrs. Butz. The officer "frisked" him for weapons and then called two plain-clothesmen, Officers Earsman and Klunk, who took the defendant to the police station.

The officers testified that, as they were alighting from the squad car, the defendant kicked Officer Klunk and attempted to break away. The latter in turn knocked the defendant down causing him to strike the car bumper and suffer a scalp laceration.

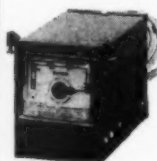
In the station, a search produced a wallet, identified as belonging to Mrs. Butz, which the officers said came from the lining of the defendant's jacket.

The defendant appealed his conviction, alleging that he suffered the scalp laceration upon being administered a beating by the officers. He assigned as error the failure of the prosecutor to produce Police Lieutenant Morris Becker, whom he claims came into the room where he was beaten, for the reason that the law requires all those present at an alleged beating to appear.

The Supreme Court of Illinois affirmed the conviction. It pointed out that the record shows only that Lieutenant Becker was called to bring a band-aid for a cut on the defendant's head.

"Defendant, the only person testifying concerning the alleged beating, never said Becker was present at the beating. He did say, however, that Officers Klunk and Earsman were present and that no one else was present. Both officers testified. At no time did defendant request that Becker be produced, nor did he attempt to call him."

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Mobile Receiver For Converters

A new fixed frequency mobile receiver for use with converters, featuring variable selectivity, is now being manufactured by **S & W Electronics**, 3418 Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 19, Calif. The manufacturer states that when the Mobil-Ceiver is used with any converter with 1400 kc to 1600 kc output, it becomes a double conversion super-heterodyne with exceptional selectivity characteristics. This new product mounts under the dash and supplies



adequate power to run the converter.

The features of Mobil-Ceiver are given as: variable selectivity, 5 kc-10 kc - or 16 kc, input 1400 to 1600 kc; built-in noise limiter, high Q 175 kc IF's; separate RF and audio gain controls; receiver **B** plus off when transmitting; built-in power supply and PM speaker; wired for 6 & 12 volt input; size, 4½ x 6¼ x 7¼ inches.

For additional information contact the manufacturer or circle No. 10 on the Readers Service Card.

Heavy Duty Battery

A new battery, marketed under the trade name of Vita-Plate, and made by **General Communications, Inc.**, 1420 East 25th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio, has been tested by many municipal police, fire and service departments, fleet op-

erators, industrials and individual car owners. A large city police department reports that since it standardized on Vita-Plate batteries for two-way radio-equipped cars, its average battery life has been raised from 4 months to 2 years, a performance increase of 600 per cent.

Chief of police, James Seidehamel, Village of Hunting Valley, Ohio, has stated: "Our first Vita-Plate battery in a police car gave satisfactory service for 135,000 miles."

A new plate process is used. This permits use of an electrolyte of 1.240 specific gravity, while maintaining an adequate power reserve. (Usual battery electrolyte strength is 1.275 to 1.300 specific gravity.) Vita Plate batteries are highly resistant to plate shedding, grid disintegration, and separator failure. Because of their lower self-charge rate, the batteries hold a charge longer than most others, even when not in use. Terminal corrosion is almost entirely eliminated, reports the manufacturer.

The Vita-Plate battery is guaranteed in writing for three years, the first year unconditionally. The batteries are offered in three series at popular prices, ranging from 160 to 110 ampere hour capacity unit. Sizes are available to fit all cars, and immediate delivery is assured.

For further information contact the manufacturer direct or circle No. 34 on the Readers Service Card.

Photo Equipment Catalog

Burke & James, Inc., 317 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 4, Ill., have just released their new 55th Annual Catalog.

It is bigger than previous editions and has more than 25 fully illustrated,

color pages and is filled with the newest "photo tools," cameras (press, studio, special purpose, etc.) lenses, projectors, lighting equipment, developing equipment, enlargers, and so forth.

The catalog is free and may be obtained by writing to **Burke & James** direct or by circling No. 33 on the Readers Service Card.

Short Wave Receiver

The **National Company**, Malden, Mass. has announced the addition of a new receiver to its line of amateur and short wave radios. Known as the NC-98, the receiver is equipped with a crystal filter, "S" meter, accessory



socket and is calibrated with either ham or short wave listening bands. It sells for \$149.95. At this figure the set is priced lower than any other receiver employing a crystal filter.

The NC-98 has these additional features: coverage, 550 kc to 40 mc; 8 miniature tubes plus rectifier; 1 RF stage; 2 IF stages; slide rule dials; antenna trimmer; noise limiter; provision for narrow band frequency modulation; and separate HF oscillator.

For further information write to the **National Company, Inc.**, Department 36, AR-98, Malden, Mass., or circle No. 32 on the Readers Service Card.



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MONITORADIO

Letters

(Continued from Page 8)

fully as important as uniformity. We were led to believe, at least the Council was, that 29 states have adopted the right-of-way rule of the first car into the intersection.

I will concede that maybe 29 states have the rule for the state but how many municipalities have adopted it? Moreover, I have found that among some Colorado cities that although they use the rule, first car into the intersection, the Chiefs of Police do not approve of it.

So, the reason for this unsolicited letter is this: inasmuch as the control of traffic is by far the greatest problem facing any police executive and is, therefore, a matter of common interest, would you consider the proposition of polling police chiefs to determine their opinion on the question: Which right-of-way rule do you think is the more practical and desirable—the one that gives the right-of-way to the car on the right, or the one that provides that the first car to the intersection has the right-of-way. In order that we may get a true sampling of opinion, they should also be asked to state what rule is in effect in their cities.

Yours truly,
Myron M. Teegarden
Chief of Police
Boulder, Colorado

Editor's Note: Chief Teegarden's letter presents a provocative question. We invite you to send us your views on this "right-of-way" matter.

Dear Mr. Lawder:

In one of your issues of LAW AND ORDER I noticed that you had a story about the Police Athletic League. If it is at all possible could you please send us information on how to start such an organization. What I want to know is, is it a national organization? If so, what are the laws and by-laws? If it is a national organization, I would also like to have the address of the home office.

Could you also tell me the names and addresses of other departments that sponsor the P.A.L. as I would like to write to them and get ideas on how it should be run. I thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Gilman
West Warwick, R. I.

Dear Mr. Gilman:

The P.A.L. is nationally known as a youth program for building good citizens both physically and mentally. It is not a national organization with a central headquarters such as the Boy Scouts. Each community operates its own P.A.L. and it has no connection with the town next door.

In organizing a P.A.L., step number one is for the Chief of Police to appoint a "juvenile patrolman." This is already done in most towns that have

(Continued on Page 18)

For further information circle #38 on R. S. Card

Law and Order

April

CHIEFLY CHATTER

George T. Krause

Chief of Police, Hawley, Pa.

WE HAVE often thought it would be interesting to visit a one man police department, so this month we traveled to Hawley, Pa. The town has a population of 1600 and the man who represents the entire law enforcement staff to his community is Chief George T. Krause. He has been the sole police officer in Hawley for the past 25 years and only during the summer months does he have any assistants.

Chief Krause was born in Pike County and spent most of his life there. During his early years he worked on a farm. Later he became a private chauffeur for a family living in Brooklyn (N. Y.). He then returned to Hawley and in 1929 accepted the position of policeman.

Inasmuch as the Chief grew up in Hawley we asked him, "Is it an advantage or disadvantage to know everyone in town?" He is of the opinion that the disadvantage far exceeds the advantage and logically points out that in a large city people often do not know their neighbor in the apartment next door; therefore they are more apt to answer a policeman's questions to the best of their ability. In a small community where everybody knows everybody, people have a tendency to withhold information simply because they do not wish to become involved in their neighbor's business. It must be remembered that they must "live with" the person, as a neighbor, long after the "incident." The Chief remarked, "Frequently when I walk up to a group of people, they'll change the conversation to a different subject."

Chief Krause believes that the prime requisite of a good policeman is the faculty of not allowing anything—particularly people—to get "under his skin." To be immune from this common ailment is a most difficult achievement. As an illustration, one of the Chief's duties is to keep check on the parking meters for violations. Usually when he sees an "expired" meter he will step to a shop door and attract the car owner's attention. Normally the owner will be grateful and hurry out to feed the meter; but occasionally someone will give him a "bad time." Generally this will be a person who has had a drink or two, and although he may not be "under the influence" legally, he is often nasty.

It is interesting to note that in the 25 years that Chief Krause has been a police officer, there has been only one traffic fatality in Hawley and that was a hit and run accident which killed a child.

The "police headquarters" is located in the Chief's home—a pleasant Cape Cod cottage, just completed this year. The new house is built on the site of Krause's former 70 year old house which was completely destroyed by a fire which started in the Borough Hall Building just next door to the Chief's home.



Chief Krause is on call 24 hours a day. He can only be reached by telephone or by an "in person" visit. Formerly all that was necessary to do to reach him was to pick up the receiver and say, "I want the Chief." But now a dial system has been installed and his number must be dialed.

What kind of excitement happens in a town with a one man police department? Well, not too long ago three bandits came into town and held up the only bank. They got away with \$40,000. Three months later they were caught in Florida.

Chief Krause spoke of the fine co-operation given him by the Pennsylvania State Police. We believe the statement can also be reversed; he has helped them on numerous occasions. Because of his knowledge of the surrounding area, he has accompanied the State Police on raids that uncovered stills illegally manufacturing liquor.

Being the lone officer in town means that Chief Krause has a variety of jobs that keep him busy. He is the enforcement arm of the Board of Health, the Truant Officer for the Board of Education, the Parking Meter Inspector, the Traffic Officer, and if domestic difficulties between husband and wife need smoothing, he does what he can to keep the peace.

But, regarding the last job he has a philosophy about husband-wife battle royals. From experience he has learned to stay away from them whenever possible. If one meddles too closely, the Chief discovered, the husband and wife cease fighting each other and "gang up" on the "intruder." The peacemaker usually loses.

As we close this interview we realize that the story of Chief Krause is parallel to the hundreds of single man departments throughout our country who keep law and order.

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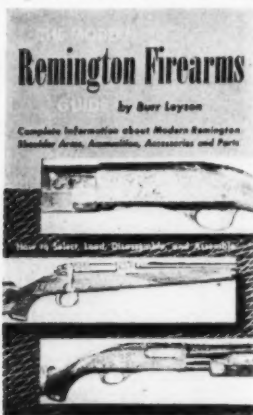
68 Burch Avenue

Buffalo 10, N. Y.

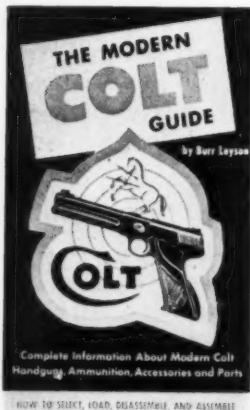
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE NO. 30 ON THE R. S. CARD

Weapon-Wise

By David O. Moreton



The Modern Remington Firearms Guide Complete Information about Modern Remington Shoulder Arms, Ammunition, Accessories and Parts. How to Select, Load, Disassemble and Assemble. by Burr Leyson Greenberg, New York 1953 128 p.; illus.; diags.; 19.5 cm (duodecimo) \$1.95 Library of Congress Card No. 53-5535



The Modern Colt Guide Complete Information about Modern Colt Handguns, Ammunition, Accessories and Parts. How to Select, Load, Disassemble, and Assemble. by Burr Leyson Greenberg, New York 1953 128 p.; illus.; diags.; 19.5 cm (duodecimo) \$1.95 Library of Congress Card No. 53-6971

These two paper backed 128 page books are the first to appear in a new series. This series will fill the need for low priced, well written informative guides to modern weapons. Burr Leyson, a well known smallbore shooter and writer has compiled the material and data with an eye to thoroughness and accuracy.

Most of the material has been avail-

able before this but in scattered references and literature that required research to locate and use. The data presented in the Remington and Colt Guides is accurate and up to date. The material on cycles of operation, disassembly processes and reassemblies have not generally been available before. The Remington cycle of operation details were written expressively for the Modern Remington Firearms Guide.

In each guide one can find a particular model, its general description, special features, calibers, weight, stock dimensions, grades available, shooting and handling characteristics, prices, ammunition, accessories, cycle of operation, disassembly, reassembly component parts, parts list, set up for easy reference.

The Modern Colt Guide has the material on the recently released improved Model Match Target Woodsman, which really makes it up to date.

These two guides are good and have my personal wish for success, as they have long been needed; Burr Leyson and the Publisher are to be congratulated for their successful efforts.

David O. Moreton

Letters

(Continued from Page 16)

a safety patrol. He in turn contacts a few interested citizens who see the need for a youth program. These people form the nucleus of a committee. Together they map out a campaign for (1) raising money, (2) publicity, and (3) members and workers.

The matter of a meeting place, sports equipment and leadership is the next consideration. The local Board of Education usually cooperates and lets the school gym be used. If enough money can be raised, a part time athletic instructor should be placed in charge of the sports curriculum. It is helpful if someone can be found who will teach handicrafts to those children who are not interested in sports. Investigate the possibilities for insurance and liabilities in case of accidents, etc.

Although the police lend their name to the P.A.L., the great majority of work is done by volunteer civilians. Most police departments cannot spare the manpower, nor do they have allowance in the budget to support the extra activity. However, one man from the department (and more if they can be spared) devotes his time to the organization.

There are so many different P.A.L.'s throughout the country it would be difficult to list them all but we are enclosing the names of two police officers who would be able to answer any specific questions you might like to ask.

We hope this information has been helpful to you and if there is anything further we can do, write us and we will be happy to be of service.

Editor.



LEE E.

LAWDER

Random Shots:

The New Jersey Supreme Court has granted county prosecutors the right to ban the distribution and sales of publications they deem objectionable or obscene. It further condoned the setting up of censorship committees to aid the prosecutors. This is good news to police chiefs who will work in conjunction with the county prosecutors to clean up some of the objectionable literature on the newsstands.

We congratulate "Spring 3100," the official magazine of the New York City Police Department on its special silver anniversary. This twenty-fifth anniversary edition is very handsome.

The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University wishes to remind all that the deadline for applying for grants-in-aid awards for the 1954-55 Traffic Police Administration Training Program is June 1st. The program begins September 23 and continues through June 13, 1955.

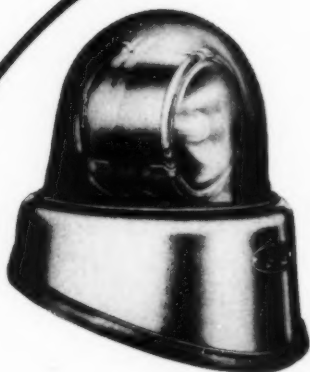
A very interesting article appeared in the February "South Dakota Peace Officer." Acting on the idea "Breathes there a man with timing so right that he's never been caught by a changing green light," a Huron man by the name of Norman Hastings invented a "walk meter." The instrument is synchronized with the light timing to let the pedestrian see how many seconds remain before the light changes.

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 3)

been set up to handle nothing but parking violations reports the Public Administration Clearing House.

About 1,000,000 parking tickets and 250,000 traffic tickets are issued annually. 75 per cent of them are paid through the mail. The new court will handle the remaining offenders and thus relieve the judges and courts in the five boroughs that previously handled parking violations along with their other duties.



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